



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706-1255 • (208) 373-0502

Dirk Kempthorne, Governor
Toni Hardesty, Director

February 10, 2005

Certified Mail No. 7000 0520 0016 0850 4486

M.R. Matzdorff
Mike's Sand & Gravel
10988 Joplin road
Boise, ID 83714

RE: Facility ID No. 001-00184, Mike's Sand & Gravel, Boise
Final Tier II Operating Permit Letter

Dear Mr. Matzdorff:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is issuing Tier II Operating Permit No. T2-040030 to Mike's Sand & Gravel for its aggregate processing facility located in Boise, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.400 through 406, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Rules).

The enclosed Tier II operating permit is based on the information contained in your permit application. This Tier II permit is effective immediately and replaces your previous permit issued July 12, 2002. Please submit a timely renewal application as required by the Rules.

A representative of the Boise Regional Office will contact you regarding a meeting with DEQ to discuss the permit terms and requirements. DEQ recommends the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any operations staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, you, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action within 35 days of the date of this decision. However, prior to filing a petition for a contested case, I encourage you to call Bill Rogers at (208) 373-0502 to address any questions or concerns you may have with the enclosed permit.

Sincerely,

Martin Bauer, Administrator
Air Quality Division

MB/SC/sd Permit No. T2-040030

Enclosure



**Air Pollution
TIER II OPERATING PERMIT**

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

PERMIT No.: T2-040030

FACILITY ID No.: 001-00184

AQCR: 64

CLASS: B

SIC: 1442

ZONE: 11

UTM COORDINATE (km): 554.95, 4835.356

1. PERMITTEE

Mike's Sand & Gravel

2. PROJECT

Tier II Operating Permit Revision- Northern Ada County PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan

3. MAILING ADDRESS

10988 Joplin Road

CITY

Boise

STATE

ID

ZIP

83714

4. FACILITY CONTACT

Michael R. Matzdorff

TITLE

President

TELEPHONE

(208) 939-2000

5. RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

Michael R. Matzdorff

TITLE

President

TELEPHONE

(208) 939-2000

6. EXACT PLANT LOCATION

2500 feet north of Joplin Road

COUNTY

Ada

7. GENERAL NATURE OF BUSINESS & KINDS OF PRODUCTS

Gravel mining, crushing, retail sales

8. PERMIT AUTHORITY

This permit is issued according to the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, Section 58.01.01.400 and pertains only to emissions of air contaminants which are regulated by the state of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be operated by this permit.

This permit has been granted on the basis of design information presented in the application and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) technical analysis of the supplied information. Changes in design or equipment, that result in any change in the nature or amount of emissions, may be a modification. Modifications are subject to DEQ review in accordance with Section 58.01.01.200 of the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*.


TONI HARDESTY, DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

DATE ISSUED: February 10, 2005

DATE EXPIRES: July 12, 2007

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Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclatures

AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
BMP's	Best Management Practices
BRO	Boise Regional Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
km	kilometer
lb/hr	pound per hour
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
<i>Rules</i>	<i>Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho</i>
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
T/yr	tons per year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

AIR QUALITY TIER II OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER: T2-040030

Permittee:	Mike's Sand & Gravel	Facility ID No. 001-00184	Date Issued:	February 10, 2005
Location:	Boise, Idaho		Date Expires:	July 12, 2007

1. TIER II OPERATING PERMIT SCOPE**Purpose**

- 1.1 This Tier II operating permit is a revision to the facility's existing permit; Tier II Operating Permit No. 001-00184, issued July 12, 2002. This permit revision changes the ownership of the facility from Mike's Sand & Gravel to Matzdorff Resources, LLC; however, the name of the facility remains Mike's Sand & Gravel. In addition, this permit revision deletes all of the requirements in the existing permit related to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO because all of the rock crushing equipment was manufactured prior to August 31, 1983, the effective date of the regulation.

The following requirements have been added to the permit to better manage air quality in the Northern Ada County PM₁₀ Maintenance Area. These additions do not increase emissions.

- Fugitive dust management practices (BMP's)
 - A daily crushing throughput limit
 - The requirements of EPA Reference Method 22 for visible fugitive emissions
 - Submit a fugitive dust control O&M manual to BRO for review
- 1.2 This Tier II operating permit replaces Tier II Operating Permit No. 001-00184, issued July 12, 2002, the terms and conditions of which shall no longer apply.

Regulated Sources

- 1.3 Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 1.1 SUMMARY OF REGULATED SOURCES

Permit Section	Source Description	Emissions Control(s)
1 through 6	Primary crushing Secondary crushing Conveyor transfer point Truck loading Vehicle traffic (unpaved roads) Active stockpile Inactive stockpile Primary screen Secondary screen Top soil screen Vehicle traffic (paved roads) Front end loader traffic Bulldozer traffic	Best Management Practices (BMP's)

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2. EMISSION LIMITS**2.1 Emissions Limits**

- PM₁₀ emissions from the sand and gravel transfers, crushers, screens, vehicle traffic, and wind erosion of stockpiles shall not exceed 12.32 lb/hr.
- PM₁₀ emissions from the sand and gravel transfers, crushers, screens, vehicle traffic, and wind erosion of stockpiles shall not exceed 18.5 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

2.2 Visible Emission Limit

Visible emissions shall not be observed leaving the property boundary for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period. Visible emissions shall be determined by EPA Reference Method 22 (as described in 40 CFR 60 and presented below), or a DEQ-approved alternative method.

Method 22—Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions From Material Sources and Smoke Emissions From Flares**Note:**

This method is not inclusive with respect to observer certification. Some material is incorporated by reference from Method 9.

1.0 Scope and Application

This method is applicable for the determination of the frequency of fugitive emissions from stationary sources, only as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations. This method also is applicable for the determination of the frequency of visible smoke emissions from flares.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Fugitive emissions produced during material processing, handling, and transfer operations or smoke emissions from flares are visually determined by an observer without the aid of instruments.

2.2 This method is used also to determine visible smoke emissions from flares used for combustion of waste process materials.

2.3 This method determines the amount of time that visible emissions occur during the observation period (*i.e.*, the accumulated emission time). This method does not require that the opacity of emissions be determined. Since this procedure requires only the determination of whether visible emissions occur and does not require the determination of opacity levels, observer certification according to the procedures of Method 9 is not required. However, it is necessary that the observer is knowledgeable with respect to the general procedures for determining the presence of visible emissions. At a minimum, the observer must be trained and knowledgeable regarding the effects of background contrast, ambient lighting, observer position relative to lighting, wind, and the presence of uncombined water (condensing water vapor) on the visibility of emissions. This training is to be obtained from written materials found in References 1 and 2 or from the lecture portion of the Method 9 certification course.

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3.0 Definitions

3.1 Emission frequency means the percentage of time that emissions are visible during the observation period.

3.2 Emission time means the accumulated amount of time that emissions are visible during the observation period.

3.3 Fugitive emissions means emissions generated by an affected facility which is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere. This includes emissions that (1) escape capture by process equipment exhaust hoods; (2) are emitted during material transfer; (3) are emitted from buildings housing material processing or handling equipment; or (4) are emitted directly from process equipment.

3.4 Observation period means the accumulated time period during which observations are conducted, not to be less than the period specified in the applicable regulation.

3.5 Smoke emissions means a pollutant generated by combustion in a flare and occurring immediately downstream of the flame. Smoke occurring within the flame, but not downstream of the flame, is not considered a smoke emission.

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Occasionally, fugitive emissions from sources other than the affected facility (e.g., road dust) may prevent a clear view of the affected facility. This may particularly be a problem during periods of high wind. If the view of the potential emission points is obscured to such a degree that the observer questions the validity of continuing observations, then the observations shall be terminated, and the observer shall clearly note this fact on the data form.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

6.0 Equipment

6.1 Stopwatches (two). Accumulative type with unit divisions of at least 0.5 seconds.

6.2 Light Meter. Light meter capable of measuring illuminance in the 50 to 200 lux range, required for indoor observations only.

7.0 Reagents and Supplies [Reserved]**8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transfer [Reserved]****9.0 Quality Control [Reserved]****10.0 Calibration and Standardization [Reserved]**

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11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Selection of Observation Location. Survey the affected facility, or the building or structure housing the process to be observed, and determine the locations of potential emissions. If the affected facility is located inside a building, determine an observation location that is consistent with the requirements of the applicable regulation (*i.e.*, outside observation of emissions escaping the building/structure or inside observation of emissions directly emitted from the affected facility process unit). Then select a position that enables a clear view of the potential emission point(s) of the affected facility or of the building or structure housing the affected facility, as appropriate for the applicable subpart. A position at least 4.6 m (15 feet), but not more than 400 m (0.25 miles), from the emission source is recommended. For outdoor locations, select a position where the sunlight is not shining directly in the observer's eyes.

11.2 Field Records.

11.2.1 Outdoor Location. Record the following information on the field data sheet (Figure 22-1): Company name, industry, process unit, observer's name, observer's affiliation, and date. Record also the estimated wind speed, wind direction, and sky condition. Sketch the process unit being observed, and note the observer location relative to the source and the sun. Indicate the potential and actual emission points on the sketch.

11.2.2 Indoor Location. Record the following information on the field data sheet (Figure 22-2): Company name, industry, process unit, observer's name, observer's affiliation, and date. Record as appropriate the type, location, and intensity of lighting on the data sheet. Sketch the process unit being observed, and note the observer location relative to the source. Indicate the potential and actual fugitive emission points on the sketch.

11.3 Indoor Lighting Requirements. For indoor locations, use a light meter to measure the level of illumination at a location as close to the emission source(s) as is feasible. An illumination of greater than 100 lux (10 foot candles) is considered necessary for proper application of this method.

11.4 Observations.

11.4.1 Procedure. Record the clock time when observations begin. Use one stopwatch to monitor the duration of the observation period. Start this stopwatch when the observation period begins. If the observation period is divided into two or more segments by process shutdowns or observer rest breaks (see Section 11.4.3), stop the stopwatch when a break begins and restart the stopwatch without resetting it when the break ends. Stop the stopwatch at the end of the observation period. The accumulated time indicated by this stopwatch is the duration of observation period. When the observation period is completed, record the clock time. During the observation period, continuously watch the emission source. Upon observing an emission (condensed water vapor is not considered an emission), start the second accumulative stopwatch; stop the watch when the emission stops. Continue this procedure for the entire observation period. The accumulated elapsed time on this stopwatch is the total time emissions were visible during the observation period (*i.e.*, the emission time.)

11.4.2 Observation Period. Choose an observation period of sufficient length to meet the requirements for determining compliance with the emission standard in the applicable subpart of the regulations. When the length of the observation period is specifically stated in the applicable subpart, it may not be necessary to observe the source for this entire period if the emission time required to indicate noncompliance (based on the specified observation period) is observed in a shorter time period. In other words, if the regulation prohibits emissions for more than six-minutes in any hour, then observations may (optional) be stopped after an emission time of six-minutes is exceeded. Similarly, when the

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regulation is expressed as an emission frequency and the regulation prohibits emissions for greater than 10% of the time in any hour, then observations may (optional) be terminated after six-minutes of emission are observed since six minutes is 10% of an hour. In any case, the observation period shall not be less than six minutes in duration. In some cases, the process operation may be intermittent or cyclic. In such cases, it may be convenient for the observation period to coincide with the length of the process cycle.

11.4.3 Observer Rest Breaks. Do not observe emissions continuously for a period of more than 15 to 20 minutes without taking a rest break. For sources requiring observation periods of greater than 20 minutes, the observer shall take a break of not less than five- minutes and not more than 10 minutes after every 15 to 20 minutes of observation. If continuous observations are desired for extended time periods, two observers can alternate between making observations and taking breaks.

11.5 Recording Observations. Record the accumulated time of the observation period on the data sheet as the observation period duration. Record the accumulated time emissions were observed on the data sheet as the emission time. Record the clock time the observation period began and ended, as well as the clock time any observer breaks began and ended.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

If the applicable subpart requires that the emission rate be expressed as an emission frequency (in percent), determine this value as follows: Divide the accumulated emission time (in seconds) by the duration of the observation period (in seconds) or by any minimum observation period required in the applicable subpart, if the actual observation period is less than the required period, and multiply this quotient by 100.

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

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3. OPERATING REQUIREMENTS**3.1 Operating Procedures**

The sand and gravel transfers, crushers, screens, and associated processes shall be operated according to the respective operation and maintenance (O&M) manual and manufacturer's specifications during the operation.

3.2 Sand and Gravel Mining/Processing

- The material processed shall not exceed 13,200 T/day.
- The material processed shall not exceed 600,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

3.3 Reasonable Control of Fugitive Emissions

As required in IDAPA 58.01.01.651, all reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne. In determining what is reasonable, considerations will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of PM.

Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Using water or chemicals for controlling dust when demolishing existing buildings or structures, performing construction operations, grading roads, and clearing of lands;
- Applying asphalt, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering, dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces that can create dust;
- Installing and using hoods, fans and fabric filters, or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations;
- Covering open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts;
- Paving of roadways and maintaining them in a clean condition; or
- Promptly removing earth or other stored material from streets.

3.4 Fugitive Dust Best Management Practice

Mike's Sand & Gravel shall use BMP's, as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.011.01, to control the emissions of fugitive dust. Mike's Sand & Gravel shall control the fugitive emissions at each site of operations for the duration of operations at each site.

3.4.1 Vehicle Track-out BMP's

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from track-out onto paved public roadways include, but are not limited to:

- Visible deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris on the surface of a paved public roadway.

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- Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway that approach 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60- minute period.
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If DEQ finds that a complaint has merit, it may determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from track-out onto paved public roadways include, but are not limited to:

- Prompt removal of mud, dirt, or similar debris from the affected surface of the paved public roadway.
- Water flush, and/or water flush and vacuum sweep, the affected surface of the paved public roadway. Runoff shall be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road such that track-out is enhanced. If runoff is not, or cannot be controlled, gravel shall be applied to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out.
- Apply gravel to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application shall be sufficient to control track-out.
- Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application shall be sufficient to control track-out.

3.4.2 Unpaved Haul Roads BMP's

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads include, but are not limited to:

- Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway that approach 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60-minute period.
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If DEQ finds that a complaint has merit, it may determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies to the control fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads include, but are not limited to:

- Limit vehicle traffic on unpaved haul roads.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved haul roads. If a speed limit is imposed, signs shall be posted along the haul route which clearly indicate the speed limit. Signs shall be placed so they are visible entering and leaving the site of operations.

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- Apply water to the surface of the unpaved haul road. Runoff shall be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the unpaved haul road such that it causes track-out. If runoff is not, or cannot be controlled gravel shall be applied to the surface of the unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out.
- Apply gravel to the surface of the unpaved haul road.
- Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the unpaved haul road.
- Other controls strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

3.4.3 Transfer points, screening operations, and stacks and vents BMP's

Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from transfer points, belts conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, and capture systems include but not limited to:

- Opacity greater than 20% from any transfer point on a belt conveyor or conveying system.
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If DEQ finds that a complaint has merit, it may determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies to control fugitive dust emissions for transfer points, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents include but not be limited to:

- Limit drop heights of materials such that a homogeneous flow of material is maintained.
- Install, operate, and maintain water supply bars to control fugitive dust emissions at transfer points on belt conveyors, conveyor systems, bucket elevators, and screening operations as necessary.
- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

Strategies for the control of fugitive emissions from any crusher, grinding mill, or building vent that shall be applied on frequency such that visible fugitive emissions do not exceed any applicable opacity limit.

- Limit drop heights of materials such that a homogeneous flow of material is maintained.
- Install, operate, and maintain water supply bars to control fugitive dust emissions at crusher drop points as necessary.
- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

3.4.4 Stockpiles BMP's

Triggers that require immediate initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from stockpiles, include but not limited to:

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- Visible fugitive emission from wind erosion of any stockpile that approaches 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one minute in any 60- minute period.
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the permittee for merit. If the permittee determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. DEQ may review records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If DEQ finds that a complaint has merit, it may determine additional control measures are required.

Strategies for control of fugitive emission from stockpiles include but are not limited to:

- Limit the height of the stockpiles
- Limit the disturbance of the stockpile
- Apply water onto the surface of the stockpile
- Other control strategy or strategies as approved by DEQ.

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4. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**4.1 Monitor Operation Parameters**

The permittee shall monitor and record the following process data. The most recent two years' compilation of records shall be kept onsite, in a record, and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

- Each day, the amount of material processed that day while the plant is operating.
- Each month, the amount of material processed of that month, and the material processed for the most recent 12-month period.

4.2 Monitor Visible Emissions

The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions, to comply with Permit Condition 2.2. If visible emissions is observed leaving the property boundary for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each monthly visible emission inspection. The most recent two years' records shall be kept onsite, and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

4.3 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Requirements

The permittee shall have developed an O&M manual describing the dust control procedures for the sand and gravel transfers, crushers, screens, vehicle traffic, and associated processes to comply with this permit including General Provision 2. This manual shall remain onsite at all times and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request. A copy of the manual shall be submitted to DEQ's Boise Regional Office at the following address upon receiving this permit:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard
Boise, ID 83706

4.4 Certification of Documents

All documents submitted to DEQ, including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certifications, shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete.

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5. TIER II OPERATING PERMIT GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The emission of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit and the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, and the Environmental Protection and Health Act, Idaho Code 39-101 et seq.
2. The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*) maintain and operate in good working order all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable laws for the control of air pollution.
3. The permittee shall allow the Director, and/or his authorized representative(s), upon the presentation of credentials:
 - To enter upon the permittee's premises where an emissions source is located, or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
 - At reasonable times, to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, to inspect any monitoring methods required in this permit, and require stack compliance testing in conformance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157 when deemed appropriate by the Director.
4. Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation, except as specifically provided herein.
5. This permit shall be renewable on the expiration date, provided the permittee submits any and all information necessary for the director to determine the amount and type of air pollutants emitted from the equipment for which this permit is granted. Failure to submit such information within 60 days after receipt of the Director's request shall cause the permit to become void.
6. The Director may require the permittee to develop a list of operation and maintenance procedures to be submitted to DEQ. Such list of procedures shall become a part of this permit by reference, and the permittee shall adhere to all of the operation and maintenance procedures contained therein.
7. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.